

Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to generic drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 1781

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1781, a bill to provide for a demonstration program to reduce frequent use of health services by Medicaid beneficiaries with chronic illnesses by providing coordinated care management and community support services.

S. 1789

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1789, a bill to restore fairness to Federal cocaine sentencing.

S. 1790

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1790, a bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1822

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1822, a bill to amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, with respect to considerations of the Secretary of the Treasury in providing assistance under that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1834

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1834, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally.

S. 1927

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1927, a bill to establish a moratorium on credit card interest rate increases, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2652

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2652 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2847, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2712

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. BURRIS), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KIRK), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from

Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2712 proposed to H.R. 3548, a bill to amend the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 to provide for the temporary availability of certain additional emergency unemployment compensation, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KERRY:

S. 2661. A bill to create a 3-year pilot program that makes small, nonprofit child care businesses eligible for loans under title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, as we explore ways to help the working families in America, we should not forget the many working parents who face difficulty finding quality, affordable child care. Approximately 6 out of 10 children are cared for by someone other than their parents on a regular basis. And far too many children are left home alone before they are ready. Across America, more households than ever are struggling to make ends meet, while providing safe, nurturing environments for their children to grow up in. For many, child care is not a choice, but a necessity. We owe it to America's families to increase the availability of quality child care.

I believe one way to support this goal is to expand financing options for nonprofit child care centers. That is why I am reintroducing the Child Care Lending Pilot Act, which establishes a three-year pilot program enabling small, non-profit child care businesses to be eligible for the SBA's 504 loans. Under current law, for-profit child care small businesses have access to these loans to finance facility expansions and building repairs but non-profit centers are shut out. Since the majority of child care centers in many states are non-profit, this exclusion blocks needed resources from the facilities serving the majority of our families. The Child Care Lending Pilot Act addresses this problem and allows the centers to better serve the children they care for. With low, predictable monthly payments, these non-profit centers can improve their buildings and materials without breaking the bank or raising fees.

This industry is not one with high-earnings overall, so access to capital is particularly difficult. Balancing the needs of maintaining a qualified staff while providing care that families can afford is difficult at best. Calling for reductions in operating costs can result in decreased safety and quality in the children's environment that should be structured to foster their learning and development. The cost of child care—ranging anywhere from around \$4,000 to over \$15,000 a year—is highly prohibitive for many families and limited options only exacerbate this problem.

Not only is child care extremely expensive, but there are simply not enough spaces. Nearly 14.5 million children under the ages 6 years old have working parents and need child care. But there are only an estimated 10.8 million legally-operating spaces for both young and school-aged children.

Non-profit child care centers are a resource for America's working families and deserve the same opportunities for-profit centers have with access to SBA's 504 loans. This is one clear step forward that we can take to help solve this problem and invest in our children. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 330—COM-MENDING THE SERVICE OF THE 56TH STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 330

Whereas the members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania reside throughout the State and come from a number of different backgrounds, professions, and communities;

Whereas members and units of the Pennsylvania National Guard have been deployed in support of United States military operations at home and in Iraq, Afghanistan, and dozens of other countries;

Whereas one such unit, the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard, is composed of approximately 4,000 citizen-soldiers from throughout the State of Pennsylvania;

Whereas the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team is the only National Guard Stryker Brigade serving in the United States Army;

Whereas the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team, following mobilization and deployment to Kosovo in 2003, was placed on Federal active duty for a second overseas mobilization on September 19, 2008, and deployed to Iraq on January 15, 2009;

Whereas during the deployment of the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Taji, Iraq, the brigade was primarily engaged in convoy security, force protection, provincial reconstruction, and base operations missions;

Whereas the members of the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team performed more than 800 combined operations, captured 7 brigade-level high-value targets, and discovered more than 80 enemy weapon caches; and

Whereas in September 2009, upon completion of 1 year of service in support of military operations in Iraq, the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team returned to the United States and demobilized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its gratitude to the members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania and their families for their service and sacrifice on behalf of the United States;

(2) commends the members of the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard on the completion of their deployment to Iraq;

(3) recognizes the achievements of the members of the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team, as well as all other formerly and presently deployed Pennsylvania Army National Guard and Air National Guard units and members, for their exemplary service; and

(4) offers its condolences to the family and friends of Specialist Chad Edmundson of Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, and Staff Sergeant Mark Baum of Quakertown, Pennsylvania, who died in service to their country.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the contributions of the 56th Stryker Brigade, which recently returned to homes and families across Pennsylvania. For nine months, the 56th Stryker Brigade has been deployed to Camp Taji, Iraq. Here, these civilian soldiers, known as the Independence Brigade, worked side by side with their Iraqi counterparts to continue to bring stability and security to the Iraqi people.

On the front lines, they patrolled neighborhoods in unrelenting conditions, targeted insurgents, and swept for improvised explosion devices, IEDs. They performed more than 800 combined operations, captured seven brigade-level high valued targets, and discovered more than 80 enemy weapon caches. Any success we have had in Iraq is not only the result of military achievements. In this regard, it is equally important to recognize the \$22 million in reconstruction efforts that the 56th Stryker Brigade assisted with in coordination with an embedded U.S. provincial reconstruction team.

While these young men and women are now home, we must also remember those who fell in battle. Two members of the 56th gave "the last full measure of devotion." Specialist Chad Edmundson of Williamsburg was killed by an IED and Staff Sergeant Mark Baum of Quakertown was killed by enemy small arms fire. To these soldiers' families and friends, I want to express condolence and gratitude on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania for their sacrifice. Please know that our prayers are with you, and that we will never take for granted their personal courage and sacrifice. We pray for Chad and Mark and ourselves that we may be worthy of their valor.

While deployed, many things may have changed for these members of the Pennsylvania National Guard. For example, some service members met their sons and daughters for the first time. Nevertheless for all, a time of readjustment and reintegration back into their communities and daily lives lies ahead.

I want the National Guard to know that I will always be committed to helping them during this phase. I know that there are other Guard members who bear scars from battle, some visible and some not. The U.S. Senate must ensure that our citizen soldiers' jobs are maintained while they are deployed and we must provide opportunities for them to find employment upon their return. For this reason, I will continue to urge my colleagues to take up and adopt the Service Members Access to Justice Act and the FORCE Act, which will make National Guard assistance programs more effective and responsive, and ensure that National Guard troops keep their jobs and employment benefits as required under law.

Again, I want to express my appreciation to the 56th Stryker Brigade and all of our men and women in service.

SENATE RESOLUTION 331—CONGRATULATING THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT ON BEING NAMED BY FORBES MAGAZINE AS AMERICA'S BEST COLLEGE FOR 2009

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 331

Whereas Forbes magazine has named the United States Military Academy at West Point as America's Best College for 2009;

Whereas the United States has had a military presence at West Point since the Revolutionary War because of its strategic position overlooking the Hudson River;

Whereas General George Washington selected Thaddeus Kosciuszko to design West Point's fortifications in 1778;

Whereas West Point is the oldest continuously occupied military post in the United States;

Whereas President Thomas Jefferson established the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1802;

Whereas West Point has educated many of the United States Army's commissioned officers;

Whereas West Point instructs 4,400 cadets per year in academics, military tactics, physical fitness, and leadership;

Whereas approximately 1,000 cadets graduate each year and are commissioned in the United States Armed Services;

Whereas 2 Presidents of the United States, 74 Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, 88 Rhodes Scholars, 33 Marshall Scholars, and 28 Truman Scholars have graduated from West Point;

Whereas in addition to academics and military training, West Point offers extracurricular activities that include the Eisenhower Hall Theatre and 115 athletic and non-sport clubs; and

Whereas West Point offers a well-rounded, highly regarded education to the next generation of the Nation's leaders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the United States Military Academy at West Point on being named by Forbes magazine as America's Best College for 2009;

(2) supports West Point's mission "to educate, train, and inspire the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate is a commissioned

leader of character committed to the values of Duty, Honor, Country and prepared for a career of professional excellence and service to the Nation as an officer in the United States Army"; and

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Superintendent of West Point.

SENATE RESOLUTION 332—COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL, THE END OF THE DIVISION OF EUROPE, AND THE BEGINNING OF THE PEACEFUL AND DEMOCRATIC REUNIFICATION OF GERMANY

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 332

Whereas, between 1945 and 1961, more than 2,500,000 people, or 15 percent of the total population of the German Democratic Republic (referred to in this preamble as "East Germany"), left the country to pursue economic opportunity and enjoy the benefits of liberty and political freedom in the Federal Republic of Germany (referred to in this preamble as "West Germany") and other countries;

Whereas, at midnight on August 13, 1961, East Germany sealed its border with West Berlin and began construction of a 100-mile barrier that would later include bunkers, watchtowers, searchlights, minefields, barbed wire, concrete walls, and armed guards, to prevent the emigration of the people of East Germany to seek freedom and opportunity elsewhere;

Whereas, during the 28 years the Berlin Wall existed, approximately 5,000 people successfully fled East Germany for West Germany and West Berlin, more than 75,000 people were imprisoned for attempting to leave East Germany, and an estimated 1,200 people were killed trying to escape;

Whereas Presidents John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan declared their vision of Berlin as a free city, in the heart of a free Germany;

Whereas Chancellor Willi Brandt of West Germany and others demonstrated great foresight in their pursuit of "Ostpolitik", a policy of engagement that lowered tensions and ultimately helped undermine the authoritarian rule of the wall-builders;

Whereas more than 22,000,000 Americans served in the Cold War, supporting the efforts to bring military, economic, and diplomatic pressure to bear in the defense of Germany and the West, and ultimately helping more than 400,000,000 people gain their freedom from the bondage of communism in the Soviet Bloc;

Whereas the Solidarity Movement in Poland demonstrated that the will of a people united could not be silenced by winning a surprise landslide victory in elections to the Contract Sejm in June 1989;

Whereas, on August 23, 1989, Hungary officially opened the border between Hungary and Austria, resulting in 13,000 refugees from East Germany fleeing into West Germany through Hungary;

Whereas, on September 4, 1989, after prayers for peace in the Nikolai Church, crowds that would eventually number in the hundreds of thousands gathered in Leipzig, East Germany, to repeatedly and peacefully protest the authoritarian regime of East Germany and to demand basic freedoms;

Whereas, in September 1989, thousands of people in East Germany took refuge in the